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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

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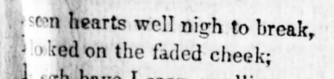

POETRY.

Up in the Morning Early.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

Chorus.

Up in the morning's no for me,
Up in the morning early:
When a' the hills are covered wi' snaw,
I'm sure it's winter fairly.

The blaws the wind frae east to west,
The drift is driving sairly I
Sae loud and shrill's I hear the blast,
I'm sure it's winter fairly.

Up in the morning's &c.

The birds sit chittering in the thorn,
A' day they fare but sparely;
And lang's the night frae e'en to morn,
I'm sure it's winter fairly.

Up in the morning's &c.

Lines

BY L. E. L.

Alas! I cannot choose but love him.

Like a dream upon my heart,
Not bid it quite depart,
Though I know that dream is one
I should like a serpent shun;
I know too well what love will be,
For such guest to bide with me.

Have seen hearts well nigh to break,
Looked on the faded cheek;
Sigh have I seen swelling
Where the red rose was dwelling;
Sorrow mine will be
If love dwell with me.

Tell the lightest one of all
A gayest festival
I have known altered for the tear,
Wailing does not soothe, but sear;
Kisses, it cannot be
That risk love with me.

I have on the sweetest sleep
Chimeras that but weep;
I have on the careless eye
Hidden of agony:
This sha feel will be
Mine love has breathed on me.

I have n broken heart
In its leless depart,
Seen ntest hopes but crave
Of the r early grave
That n moul can be
For sp is set on me!

I shall in vain
Pull ug with the chain
That my rt is set;
Ay I but forget
It, and ust it be
More ctinund in me.

That ce is my ear;
Cold t t will not so clear;
That k is a spell
Ever I not quell.
Love if my m must be
Love for me.

PROSE.

Illustrations of Idiosyncracy.

The sense of smelling is sometimes the seat of idiosyncracy. Thus, some individuals cannot bear the smell of cheese without experiencing nausea, and an inclination to vomit; others are affected by severe dyspnœa, or difficulty of breathing by the odor of ipecacuanha; and some experience the most distressing effects even from the scent of different flowers. I know a lady who suffered violent headache the moment she entered a room where the African Geranium, the Pelargonium, was growing, or when any of its cuttings were in waters; and another, who could not sustain the most delightful scent of all others, that of the rose, when concentrated in the essential oil or otto, without fainting. There are even instances in which the odor of the natural flower cannot be supported without producing violent headache, succeeded by fainting. M. Odla states that the celebrated Parisian painter, Vincent, suffers in this manner. In some the most offensive smells are preferred to the most delightful. Louis XIV. was pleased only with the most offensive odors, and preferred that of the urine of the cat to that of the rose. Sauvage the distinguished nosologist, preferred the smell of putrid fœtid exhalations to that of pleasantly odorous plants. But idiosyncracy displays itself most remarkably when certain substances are taken into the subject. Few things for example are more easily digested and less stimulating than white of egg, yet in some persons, whether it be eaten in its raw and fluid or its boiled and coagulated state it causes sickness. The late, celebrated Dr. James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Edinburgh, used to relate of himself, that the smallest portion of the white of an egg, taken into the stomach, was almost immediately followed by a eruption of nettle rash, and John Jay Montgomery, Secretaries. of the same kind is a boy who ed motion, the following seven gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; Jacob Graybill, Esq. Jacob Grosh, John Guy, John Fisher, Jacob Glatz, Robert McDowell, and John Barr.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the meeting.

Whereas; The Administration of President Jackson, which has hitherto been conducted on the Jeffersonian principles of Democracy, is at the present moment most bitterly assailed by the Bank of the United States and its coadjutors; and whereas, the people have elected our present agent, the chief magistrate of the nation after he had VETOED the bank bill; thereby, in our opinion instructing him to pursue the course he has done, in relation to the Bank of the United States. And whereas no power is given in the Constitution to Congress to incorporate any company whatever, for any purpose whatever; it being a well known historical fact, that the talented and wise convention which formed the constitution, expressly refused such powers to the general government: Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of our venerable President, throughout his administration; and most gratefully applaud his Roman firmness and integrity; in his operation. Dr. Heberden states, that he has seen several individuals in whom the internal use of valerian root caused nettlerash; and Sir Henry Halford, in a paper which he read in the college of Physicians, on tic douloureux, mentioned the case of a boy of eleven years of age, in whom a dose of rhubarb was followed, three different times, by an epileptic fit; and also, instances of 3 persons in the same family, on whom the same medicine always produce stranguary. Schenkius relates a case in which the general law of astringents and cathartics was always reversed. I know a lady, the wife of a physician, whose general health is good and whose frame of body is not delicate, yet she cannot take the smallest dose of calomel without falling into the most alarming syncope; in whatever form the medicine is given or however cautiously disguised, still the effect is the same, and equally severe in proportion to the extent of the dose.

Other of the vital functions, as well as those of digestion and assimilation, display similar singularities. In some persons the pulse is more regular in disease than in health. I knew an instance in which the pulse was always less frequent in fever than in health; the patient was a man seven feet in height, proportionably robust, and of great muscular power. In a state of health his pulse never exceeded forty-five beats in a minute; when he was feverish it fell to forty. The pulse of Napoleon Bonaparte never exceeded 44 in a state of health. Dr. Hebeden, in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the College of Physicians, mentions a woman 50 years of age, who had always an intermittent pulse; yet after her death, an able anatomist could discover nothing unusual either in the structure or condition of the heart, or any of the vascular system.—*Dr. Thompson.*

Anecdote.

FROM LIVES OF BANDITTI.

My friend Mr. W——, a merchant of Naples, was travelling post with a Swiss merchant and had nearly reached the city of Capua, which is only fourteen miles from Naples, when his carriage was suddenly stopped. It was night, but a beautiful moon—the moon of Naples, which as the witty Marchese Caraccioli used to say, was worth a London sun, illumined the scene, and allowed W—— to see that there were only three or four brigands near the coach, and that they had not yet loosened the postilion off the horses. W—— took his measures accordingly with great presence of mind and boldness. As the foremost brigand came to the side of the carriage, within reach, bawling and cursing for those within to come out and be robbed, he caught hold of the man by the breasts of his jacket, and called out to the postilion to gallop off for Capua, where he should be well rewarded. The postilion, who had known him before on the road as W—— at his word, and, with a boldness rarely found in his class, whipped his horses, that went off (as Neapolitan horses generally will do,) "an end." As the postillion's whip touched the withers of his steeds a bullet whizzed past his head, but missed its aim. Away then went the carriage and the merchant and the robber, as swift as the old witches in Goethe's Faustus: W——, who was a robust man, keeping a firm hold of the robber, who dangled—his head and shoulders in, and the rest of his body outside of the vehicle—like a lamb or a calf over a butcher's cart. W——'s companion occasionally assisted him. After numerous but vain struggles to extricate himself from their grasp the captured brigand, whose legs were bruised in the cruelest manner against the rapid carriage wheels, and his breath almost jumped out of his body, protested it was all a mistake, and begged most piteously to be released. The merchants, however, kept the prize they had made in so curious a manner, and soon arrived at Capua. This being a fortified town, most awkwardly for travellers, placed on the high road, they had to wait some time until a letter was sent to the commandant and permission obtained to admit them. When the drawbridge was lowered, they rolled over it, with the robber still dangling at the coach side, and delivered him at the guard-house. The next morning the merchants appeared before the justice of the peace, and after their depositions had been received, the brigand was given over to the civil authorities and cast into prison, where he lay for many months, without being brought to judgement. What finally became of him I know not; but I remember very well that my friend W——, though he was rather proud of the novel exploit, had so much trouble in consequence of it, and the somewhat peculiar course of Neapolitan justice, that he used often to wish he had left the fellow in the road.

currency and prevent... state Banks, is refuted by th... that bank failures have been more frequ... ring its existance, than in any period of ... history.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States in likening the most exalted man in the world, viz. the Chief Magistrate, elected by a free people; to a counterfeiter, to a felon, have most grossly insulted, and outraged the feelings of a free people, and have thereby forfeited all claim to republicanism and the countenance of freemen.

Resolved, That those state banks, who have lent their aid to the United States Bank, in its attempts to oppress and subjugate the people, have forfeited all claim to future favor of the government which gave them existence. Inasmuch, as it appears to us *extremely* dangerous to our liberties, if state corporations as a body, may enter the political arenas and meddle with the politics of either the nation or the state, at elections.

Resolved, That the present Chief Magistrate, by his incorruptible integrity, his Roman patriotism and firmness, in sustaining the rights of the people, has entitled himself, to the everlasting admiration, and heartfelt gratitude of this nation, and of mankind; that he deserves the name of a second Washington, the second savior and father of his country.

Resolved, That Messrs. Benton, Polk, Rives, Wilkins, Wright, Cambreleng, and

Evil Effects of Boasting.—A boarder at a public house in *Ramapo*, Rockland county, who, boasting of his wealth, and exhibited to the landlord a large parcel which he said contained seven thousand dollars in bank notes, was placed by his boasting last week, in no very enviable situation. The landlord it appears, took up an opinion that his boarder really possessed the money he pretended, and that he was the same individual who had committed an extensive robbery in Boston a few weeks previously, as his person seemed to answer the description detailed in an advertisement which had been circulated of the loss. He of course, addressed a letter in great haste to one of the police officers in this city, communicating his suspicions, who proceeded on the following day to the scene of action, where every thing was managed *a la police* to secure the villian and recover the stolen money. After these preliminaries were completed the person suspected was arrested, when lo, it turned out that his wealth was all a matter of boasting, the better to impress his landlord and guests with an opinion of his gentility and importance. The large seven thousand dollar parcel which had engrossed so much attention and was the principal cause of the landlord's suspicion, was stripped of its red tape, and found to contain exclusive of waste paper, of which their was a goodly quantity, *twenty-two* dollars in one dollar bills.

From sundry letters in his possession as also from his own admission, he turned out to be a runaway from the western part of this state, where he stood charged with a forgery which his friends were endeavoring to adjust. Overwhelmed by this exposure of his true character and emptiness of his pretension to wealth, the gentleman availed himself of the earliest opportunity on the following morning to make off.

N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

A noisy parish meeting was held at Gainsborough on Easter Monday, for the election of Church wardens, in the course of which the chairman complained of having been called an ape, and seriously put it to the vote whether he was or not, when, of course, all hands were held up, and in the language of the speaker, "*the ayes had it.*"

Revenue of France.—The following is an official statement of the product of the indirect taxes for the first quarter of 1833, compared with that of the corresponding quarter of 1832:—Indirect taxes, product of first quarter, 1832, 129,328,000f.; 1833, 133,038,000f.; increase in product in 1833, 3,710,000f. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1831 the increase in the first quarter of 1833 is 8,757,000f.

Allan Ramsay.—It is stated in the book called Piozziana, that the little book of Scottish songs, called Allan Ramsay, long attributed to the famous poet of that name, was got up by a set of young men of talent, who met at the house of a man named Allan Ramsay, in Edinburgh, and amused themselves with attempts at lyric poetry.

FROM THE GENESSEE FARMER.

Culture of Hemp.

BY LEONARD E. LATHROP, ESQ.

Some farmers well informed in the business of practical agriculture, are of the opinion that hemp may ultimately become one of the most important and valuable exports from the interior of New England, as well as the Western and Southern States, and that it is a natural and valuable staple, and every way adapted to our climate and soil, as cotton is to the climate and soil of the south. Some of them say that it will produce more pounds to the acre than cotton, and with much less manual labor; and will command in market, if properly prepared and handled, a price as great as the short stapled cottons, by the pound. And to induce our northern farmers to engage in it, it has been observed, that before the introduction of cotton into the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia, corn and provisions were, as they now are among us, a mere drug, utterly inconvertible into cash, even at a very low price; and that, as the introduction of cotton there, raised the demand and the price, and made a ready market for grain, so that raising hemp may in New England and the Western States.

Could the introduction of hemp become the means of diverting, in some measures, the market of rye and corn from the distilleries, those engines of corruption, disease and misery, it certainly would be a valuable improvement to the condition of our country.

We now purchase great quantities of Russian hemp at enormous prices, for the calls of our commerce and naval establishments, because we have not, it is said, sufficient that is fit for use.

Our surplus rye and corn now go to the re... merchant, a great proportion of it, and ... merchant to the distiller. But if ...

moderate ley of wood ashes, and then rolling the seed in gypsum, before sowing. The application of gypsum as manure, after the seed is sown, is also beneficial, if the soil is suitable.

The ground should be harrowed before the seed is sown, as by that means the seed may be sown of a more even depth, that it may all start together, otherwise a part of the plants will outgrow and keep down the rest.

It should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be put in proper order, and sufficiently dry. In ordinary seasons in New England, it will be ripe for harvest about the first of August, the time for harvesting being indicated by the falling of the flowers, and withering of the leaves.

The male plants of hemp bear the flowers, and the female plants the seed. A sufficiency of the latter are to be left for seed, and those will require about six weeks further time to ripen, the ripeness being known by the seed turning brown.

The seeds may be gently beat off the stocks when dried, or they may be taken off by a coarse comb, made for the purpose.

It is said the female hemp which has stood to ripen the seeds, requires a longer time to rot than the male, and when dressed is harsher. It has been advised to sow some hemp thinly by itself for seed, and then the rest may be pulled or cut together. In grounds that are smooth, the crop it cut close to the earth, by a kind of scythe, made for the purpose. The usual practice, however, it is to pull it in the manner of pulling flax.

When it is sufficiently dried, which in good weather will be in about one week, it is to be gathered in bundles, bound with straw, and then carefully stacked up so as to be kept in a dry situation.

Many farmers practice rotting it in the winter, by spreading it on the snow, in the early part of winter, so that by being covered with other snows it will be bleached and improved in its color. When the snow dissolves in March, it will be found sufficiently rotted.

When sufficiently dry, it should be first broken with a coarse brake, and then with the common flax brake; and dressed in the manner of flax, but more gently, as it will waste with hard beating.

The crop may also be rotted in the fall, in a manner similar to that of rotting flax; or it may be water rotted like that crop. When water rotted, the hemp should be sunk completely under water; and if it be stagnant, the hemp should be turned upside down, when about half-rotted, otherwise, from a greater degree of heat on the surface of such waters than below, the upper part will be rotted before the under.

By water or winter rotting the coat of the hemp blackens much less than when rotted in the fall: and it is observed, that the warmer the weather, or the earlier in the fall the crop is rotted, the coat will be, as is the case also with regard to flax.

The crop of hemp should be harvested as soon as it is fit for the purpose, otherwise the male stalks will soon wither and blacken, after which the coat is of little value.

Hemp may be made a substitute for flax, for all common purposes. But in that case it is said it must be softened by steaming it over boiling water or ley, and beating it after it is dried again.

An excellent crop of wheat has been taken after a crop of hemp, and with very little expense.

The policy of introducing any new crop, to constitute a staple for market, should be adopted with caution. It has been remarked that it might raise the price of grain, as did the introduction of cotton in the southern States; but it is certain that a ready market and a high price for grain, are indicative of the most prosperous condition of a country? It is not certain that a majority of the citizens of any country would always be ready to give an affirmative answer to this question. The great question respecting the policy of raising our own hemp for commercial and naval purposes, rather than purchase it of foreigners, must depend on the effect it would have on the price of labor. A very large portion of our citizens, who constitute an important part of the strength of our citizens, who constitute an important part of the strength of our country, purchase their bread corn, for which they have to pay in their services only. The price of those services is not always enhanced in proportion to that of grain or butcher's meat. It should be a predominant object in the policy of our country, not to attempt the advancement of its general interest by means, which in their operation, tend to depress the condition of the poorer class of citizens.

*The editors of the Agricultural Encyclopædia, however, say that the soils most suited to the culture of this plant, are those of the deep, ... kind, that are low, New Haven, fronting on ... as well as tending from the River to the canal, ... dated between the Bridge crossing the Canal and the property of Hertzler and Wilson.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property at Private Sale, before the 20th of March, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on either of the Assignees.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known, by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.

Marietta, February 6th, 1834.

Notice

Is hereby given that MARKS SNYDER of the Borough of Marietta, on the 20th of January, A. D. 1834, executed a voluntary deed of assignment to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Marks Snyder, are requested to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present the same to the subscribers duly authenticated.

JACOB GLATZ,
JOHN BARR.

January 30, 1834 Assignees of Marks Snyder

Brood Mares, and Colts, 11 head
of Fat Cattle, one

...HAM BULL,

...number of young horned Cattle,
...e

...ding ewell Sheep,

...e, on 30 head of Stock Hogs, and
...Broad wheeled road Wagon, com-
...W's narrow wheeled Plantation
...ing (new) se Wagon, a one Horse
...and Rake of Horse Bells, Revolv-
...Horse ...ws, ...d wood ladders, Ploughs
...imple... (Harrow, Cutting Box,
...sert. ... of ...w,) with a number of
...The ..., too numerous to in-
...as the s... pro...
...no further ...er ... positively be sold
...Sale to ...or ...ted his Farm, has
...made kno... ...ance.
...ock, A. M. terms

Maytown, ...4, ...E FERREE.

Pin... ...ood

For SALE at ... ...
50 cents per ha...
January 11, ...LL, price

Congress.

MONDAY, Feb. 10—In the *Senate*, Mr. Wilkins presented a memorial and resolutions adopted at a meeting at Pittsburg, comprising a great majority of its citizens, opposed to the removal of the deposites, declaring it an arbitrary, unjust, and illegal act, unwise and hazardous to the public interest. Mr. Southard presented similar resolutions, unanimously adopted at two county meetings, held in the counties of Morris and Burlington, New Jersey, without distinction of party—those counties comprising one-sixth of the whole population of the State. Mr. Wilkins presented the memorial and resolutions of a meeting of the "true democrats of Philadelphia," opposed to the United States Bank, and in favor of the measures of Andrew Jackson. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate passed some time in Executive business, and then adjourned; Mr. Wilkins still having the floor, on the Special Order.

The House of Representatives was occupied in the early part of its sitting, with the reception of memorials and petitions, several of which were from the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of the removal of the public deposites. Several bills were reported by the committees, and committed after a first and second reading. The House, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky., went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, in the chair, and took up the Commissary Appropriation Bill, which has passed through committee, reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.—In the *Senate*, Mr. McKean presented a memorial signed by more than 10,000 citizens of Philadelphia county and city, ascribing the pecuniary sufferings of the country to the removal of the deposites, and praying Congress to interfere. Mr. Mangum presented a similar memorial and resolutions adopted at a meeting of all the friends of Andrew Jackson, in Burke county, N. C. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Webster, Mangum, Brown, and Benton, took part. Mr. Preston announced the sudden death of Judge Bouldin, of the other House; and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the progress of business was arrested by the sudden and lamentable event alluded to in the proceedings of the Senate.—Some preliminary business having been attended to, the House took up the subject of the removal of the deposites, Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bouldin rose, and spoke as follows: Mr. Speaker, before I proceed to submit the few remarks I intend to make on the merits of the serious question before the House, I wish to advert to the rebuke which I have received, and have borne with all due humility, from my colleague. He stated to the House, and truly, that although Mr. Randolph was a member elect of this body, the fact of his death had not been announced on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am not in the habit of taking to myself general remarks, but when general remarks will apply to no one else, or to no one else so appropriately, I am compelled to take them to myself. My colleague did not so kindly suggest that this thing ought to be done, but another colleague in the most kind and delicate manner did suggest that it ought to be done. Now sir, as my bounden duty, I must tell my colleague, and must tell this House, and I must tell my constituents, the reason why John Randolph's death was not here announced

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot tell why that death was not announced without telling what I have told my friends, and more than one, I. *must* tell, if I did that thing———

[Here Mr. B. paused, fell—and expired.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Chambers presented the memorial of about 3,000 citizens of Baltimore, unfavorable to the removal of the deposites, and ascribing to that measure the present distress and embarrassments of the country.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate, that the funeral of the Hon. Mr. Bouldin would take place the next day. (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Rives rose and said—

Mr. President: The Senate was yesterday apprised, by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) in the momentary absence of my colleague and myself, of the melancholy event which has just been communicated to us by the House of Representatives, and which has deprived the State of Virginia of one of her most distinguished Representatives in the legislature of the Union. The event, sir, in all its circumstances and associations, was one of the most solemn and affecting character—well calculated to remind us, in the midst of our busy cares, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" I now rise, Mr. President, to ask at the hands of the Senate the accustomed marks of respect to the memory of our deceased associate, and which are so universally due to the high character he maintained in all the relations both of public and of private life. I beg leave, therefore, to offer for the adoption of the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas Tyler Bouldin, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, deceased, late a member of this House, from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect to the memory of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to notify that body of the death of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, late one of the representatives from the State of Virginia, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the House then adjourned until 11 o'clock this day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.—In the *Senate*, the Journal having been read.

Mr. White, of Tennessee, moved that the Senate do now adjourn till to-morrow, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas T. Bouldin of Virginia.

The motion being agreed to, the Senators, headed by the Vice President, and the Sergeant at Arms, walked in procession to the House of Representatives, and took the seats which had been provided for them.

The House of Representatives assembled at 11 o'clock; and, after the usual devotional exercises, and reading the minutes of the preceding day, adjourned.

The Vice President of the U. S. attended by the members of the Senate, entered at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, and took their seats, the former on the left hand of the Speaker, and the latter on seats in the area immediately in front of the Clerk's desk.

The President of the U. S. with the Secretaries of State, the Navy, War, and the Treasury, attended; together with the Chief Justice and the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. Seats were provided for the President and Heads of Departments, before the Speaker on the west side; and for the Judges on the east side of the Hall.

The floor of the House and the Galleries were crowded with a numerous and respectable concourse of spectators.

The body of the deceased was borne into the Hall, attended by the Committe of Arrangement, the pall-bearers, and the members of the Virginia delegation.

The funeral honors were performed by the Chaplains of the House of Representatives and the Senate; after which, the procession was formed, and the mortal remains of Judge Bouldin were conveyed to the Congress burying ground for interment.

The United States' Flag was hoisted half-staff high over the Capitol, and remained so until sun set.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. M'Kean presented a variety of resolutions and memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, some against, but most in favor of a restoration of the deposites, and a re-charter of the United States Bank. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the memorial from Burke county, N. C. against the removal of the deposites, was taken up, and a long and desultory debate followed, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Webster, Clay, Brown, Wright and Preston took part.

Mr. Wilkins gave notice that he should, on Monday at 1 o'clock, move to take up the special order, the Resolution for inquiry on the payment of the revenue bonds, on which Mr. W. still has the floor. The Senate adjourned.

circumstances, be due to the annunciation of his loss. He was character which might well be fruitful of panegyric, if it were now allowed me to dwell upon it. It was his fortune to have raised himself, from the humblest condition of life, to rank in his profession—to a high judicial station at home—and to a seat, and that no undistingnished one, on this floor, by the aid of merit alone.

At an age approaching to majority, he was following the plough, and, so far from regarding this circumstance with shame, or desiring to conceal it, he had the superior mind to regard and to speak of it with the highest exultation, as, what it truly was, an honor. Without fortune or influential friends, or the aid even of education, he had lifted himself to general esteem, to independence, and to a place, which he regarded, as I do, inferior to none in point of honor—a seat in this House.

Sir, if I felt at liberty to pursue the theme, no man would be better authorized, from knowledge, to bear the high testimony which it merited, to his character, as a private and public man; nor, let me add, would there be any one who would be more glad and proud to render this just tribute to his memory and virtues.—But I dare not pursue the theme, just and grateful as it would be. The awful catastrophe we have been called to witness and deplore, speaks to our hearts; and let me add, to our horror, in a language which forbids it. I feel that I ought not—may I say that I cannot add more; and I content myself, therefore, after this brief and impartial notice, with sending to the Chair the resolutions I hold in my hand, such as are ordinarily adopted on occasions of this description.

Mr. Archer submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the late Thomas Tyler Bouldin, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, deceased, late a member of this House, from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect to the memory of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to notify that body of the death of Thomas Tyler Bouldin, late one of the representatives from the State of Virginia, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the House then adjourned until 11 o'clock this day.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

UNPATENTED LANDS

It is a gratification to see, that the present House of Representatives of our State Legislature has passed the bill repealing the compound interest on unpatented lands, and it is to be hoped that the Senate, in their wisdom and kind forbearance towards the poor and oppressed of their constituents, will also give this bill their cordial and hearty sanction. No act could be passed, which borders so much upon humanity, as this bill. An exaction of compound interest, is tantamount to a tax upon industry, which we feel confident an intelligent Senate of the "key stone State" will never sanction or tolerate.

A graduation of the amounts yet due on unpatented lands, according to their different qualities, is a subject which ought to claim the special and particular attention of the present legislature. Justice to those located upon poor lands, demands the passage of an act of this kind, at the present session. It is a fact, beyond a doubt, that many of our most worthy and enterprising citizens reside upon lands of a poorer quality, who have spent their time and their money in improving it, and will the legislature, after all their toil and trouble to improve these poor lands, thereby enabling the commonwealth to rank among the first in the Union, drive from their state many of their most valuable citizens, by the exaction of more than the land is worth, and, perhaps, more than they are able to pay, when they can procure good land in an adjoining State, for the same amount, and in many instances, for less, than it would take to patent their poor lands, under the existing laws. It therefore remains for the Legislature to say whether they will, or will not, depopulate and retard the prosperity and growth of the State of Pennsylvania, whose interests they are bound in their legislative capacity, to foster and cherish. We are fully persuaded that the present legislature will, before they rise, relieve the class of our fellow citizens, It is the voice of thousands of the

PENNSYLNANIA FARMERS

Law vs. Physic.—A well known son of Esculapius, celebrated alike for physick diddling and talking, whose residence is situated in the market place of a town on the Rother, lately had the honor of a visit from Sheffield of a couple of bailiffs. This to most people would have been an unpleasant occurrence, but the doctor having had considerable experience in this way, received them at the surgery in his usual kind manner, and politely invited them forward to another room, where a plentiful supply of that famed beverage called "Timothy," was placed before them. Having regaled themselves some time, they proceeded to the object of their visit, viz: taking an inventory of the furniture in the room. When a jolly dame, who was bustling about the business, demanded what they were doing. "Marking Ms. ———'s furniture," was the reply. She, in a rage, informed them that they were not in his house, and desired one of them to look at the sign at the door in proof of the truth of her assertion, when, upon so doing, the name of "Lord Brougham" struck the astonished vision: the man could not have shown more surprise had his Lordship started from the house side in *propria persona*. It appeared that the doctor's shop and the beer shop so approximated, that the men of the law were not aware that they had passed into another person's house; an application to the doctor's house was now found to be of no use, as the doors and windows were by this time securely barred and bolted. The out-witted bailiffs, were, therefore, obliged to march back to Sheffield without accomplishing the purpose of their journey.—*Sheffield Iris.*

A Hard Cas.

Amongst the petitions presented to the present Legislature, says the Hallowell Advocate, is that of an unfortunate husband for divorce from his wife, who appears to have left him almost before the honeymoon was over, because she "could not love him." The young couple were married in July last, and according to the statement of the gentleman at whose house they were married, and in whose family the lady had previously lived, the bride accompanied the husband to his house about a mile and a half distant, but in four or five days returned in great distress, declaring that she had no affection for her husband, and that the thought of spending her life with him was painful and repulsive. All that could be said to her was of no avail to quiet her feelings; and soon after she declared she had made up her mind to leave him, and accordingly her husband returned her with her goods and chattels to the house where he took her, with the hope that time and the counsels of her friends might influence her to a different state of mind. He subsequently called once in vain. Seaman Hester, Snyder

T

Tarbox William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary Mrs, Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two tories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

Notice.

JOHN FISHER of the Borough of Marietta (Pumpmaker) having this day assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed for the benefit of his Creditors, the terms of which are that the Judgment Creditors are to be first paid according to priority, after which, the residue of the proceeds to be paid and distributed to and amongst all his other creditors, who shall within 60 days from this date execute a release to him of all claims upon him in future. Notice is therefore given to his creditors, that the deed of assignment, may be seen by calling on John Hertzler, one of the undersigned assignees, where also they can see a release prepared for their execution, if they shall see proper to accept the terms offered in said assignment.

FREDERICK HAINES,
JOHN HERTZLER.

Marietta, January 21, 1834.

EDUCATION.—The Harrisburg Re[publican] Situation as a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Notice.

JOHN FISHER of the Borough of Marietta (Pumpmaker) having this day assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed for the benefit of his Creditors, the terms of which are that the Judgment Creditors are to be first paid according to priority, after which, the residue of the proceeds to be paid and distributed to and amongst all his other creditors, who shall within 60 days from this date execute a release to him of all claims upon him in future. Notice is therefore given to his creditors, that the deed of assignment, may be seen by calling on John Hertzler, one of the undersigned assignees, where also they can see a release prepared for their execution, if they shall see proper to accept the terms offered in said assignment.

FREDERICK HAINES,
JOHN HERTZLER.

Marietta, January 21, 1834.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Goceries, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

Public Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Doner, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them to

DANIEL GROSH,
Administrator.

January 11, 1834.

police office suspicious to the scene managed to recover the liminaries ed was at wealth which to impress opinion of large sec engrossed cipal ca stripped exclusi goodly lar bill.

From admission, he turned out to be a from his runaway wife, who was charged with a forgery which where were endeavoring to adjust. Overhis fr by this exposure of his true character wheel cess of his pretension to wean, the and availed himself of the earliest opportungent the following morning to take off tunit

N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

of the vital functions, as were those tion and assimilation, displ similar of ities. In some persons the pulse is sin gular in disease than in heal. I knew me ance in which the pulse was always less an it in fever than in health. The patient f man seven feet in height, proportionably w and of great muscular wer. In a r of health his pulse never exceeded forty- beats in a minute; when it was feverish to forty. The pulse of Napoleon Bona- never exceeded 44 in a state of health. Hebeden, in the 2d volume of the Transons of the College of Physicians, mentions oman 50 years of age, who had always an ntermittent pulse; yet after his death, an able tomist could discover nothing unusual either in the structure or condition of the heart, any of the vascular system—*Dr. Thompson.*

WHAT IS A LOVE MATCH!—A love match like that childish toy which consists of various boxes enclosed one within another, and yet contains nothing, after all. I wonder where experience got its reputation!—It has been very easily obtained, but it does not deserve it. They say it teaches fools; it may teach them, but they do not learn. Every year one sees a young woman in a white gown, and a young woman in a blue coat, adventuring on what is called "the happiest day of one's life;" so called, perhaps, as they are never particularly happy afterwards.—Equally, every year does one witness couples who in like manner begin in blue and white, continue in green and yellow melancholy; yet no one takes warning by the example: all seem to expect a miracle from fate in their own favor—what business they have to expect it, I don't know; but we do flatter ourselves strangely. I must, however, do fate the justice to acknowledge its strict impartiality—are disappointed alike.—*Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, for* 1834.

A noisy parish meeting was held at the borough on Easter Monday, for the election of Church wardens, in the course of which the chairman complained of having been called an ape, and seriously put it to the vote whether he was or not; when, of course, all hands were held up, and to the language of the speaker, "*the ayes had it.*"

Notice.

To the creditors of WILLIAM GOODYEAR, deceased, late of the borough of Marietta, Lancaster county.

The subscribers have been appointed Auditors, to settle and adjust, the rateable and proportions of the remaining assets in the hands of Henry B. Shaffner, Administrator of the said William Goodyear deceased, and amongst the creditors of the said deceased. Said Auditors therefore give notice, that they will meet at the Public House of Rieb. Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, on FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

JACOB AHN,
HENRY SULTZBACH,
JOHN PAULIS.

Marietta, February 1834.

To the Citizens of Marietta and Vicinity.

That all who are desirous may have an opportunity of participating in the benefits of the institution, we the undersigned would inform the Citizens of the borough and vicinity, that we have formed ourselves into a Beneficial association denominated the Harmony Beneficial Society of Marietta. A copy of the constitution and by-laws may be seen by calling on the Secretary.

LUXER, Esq. President.
J. T. ANDERSON, V. Pres't.
J. H. Wers, Sec'ry
Marietta, Mar[illegible] Treasurer.
[illegible] Messeng.

JOHNSON HOUSE.

HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Marietta and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and that he will attend to all work entrusted to him, in the most neat and expeditious manner.

N. B. Jobbing of all kinds attended to in the most expeditious manner.

CHARLES RINEHART.

Residence in front street, Marietta, 2 squares below McKinney's tavern.

Marietta, November 16th, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Attention

DONEGAL RANGERS.

You will parade on the 22d of Feb[ruary] at the Market House in the borough of [Marietta], fully equipped, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Capta[in]

J. T. ANDERSON, S[ecretary]

February 13, 1834.

Attention

PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS!

You will meet for parade in Market Square [Marietta] on Saturday the 22d of February, at o'clock P. M. completely equipped.

By order of the Capt[ain],

JAMES SWOR[D], O. S.

February 13, 1834.

Columbia Artillerists.

Assemble for parade at the TOWN HALL, on Saturday the 22d of February instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. complete[ly] equipped and provided with 18 rounds of blk cartridge.

By ord of the Captain.

W. RITENHOUSE, O. S.

☞ It is hoped that every member of this Company will have his uniform and arms properly cleaned and in good order, and appear on the ground precisely the hour stated.

Columbia Feb. [illegible]-34.

Valuable Property For Sale.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that large and commodious

Brick Dwelling House,

AND LOT OF GROUND,

in the Borough of Marietta, now occupied by him as a store and dwelling house. The property is situated on the South East corner of Market and [illegible] streets, the Lot is under the best improvement, being supplied with a well of water, a good cistern at the door, a never failing stabling, and all kinds of fruit. Also, an adjoining

Lot and Lot of Ground

in the Market Square.

Persons wishing to view the above described property, are requested to call on

JAMES STEEL.

Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, GROUND SPICES, Mahogony Veneers, Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood. This medicine has been recommended by the first physicians of Philadelphia. All orders thankfully received and particularly attended to, that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Country and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON.

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

MARIETTA ENGLISH & CLASSICAL ACADEMY

This Institution, under the care of Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be opened for the admission of PUPILS, in the building lately erected at the corner of Walnut and Third streets, on TUESDAY, December 3d. The Male department will be under the immediate direction and government of the Principal. The Female department will be conducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had considerable experience in the various branches of a

Classical & English Education

will be taught. The following branches will comprise a part of the regular course of instruction, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Use of the Globes, Mental Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes according to the attainments. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION will be required of all of suitable age.

Terms of tuition will be three to Dollars, according to the studies.

Drawing, French, Music and Fancy Needlework extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND has had years experience as an assistant in the Academy of Newark, Del. having taught at Baltimore, Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers. She will give lessons on the Piano Forte and Guitar.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Cooper, Washington City; and business letters to the publisher, JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—1. Price to individual subscribers, $2,50 cents per annum in advance; or $3,00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more subscribers and paying through a single agent, shall be entitled to receive their papers at $2,00 each per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, as above; or, at $2,50 cents each, payable at the end of the year.

☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Five Dollars per annum.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, February 20, 1834.

The press of other matter, has crowded out the Editorial articles intended for the present number.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR:—

Your correspondent felicitates himself much, because Washington signed the first Bank bill, and that therefore a Bank is constitutional &c. Let "L" look at the Constitution itself, and if he from that instrument, can show, that Congress has power to incorporate any company, for any purpose whatever, he will show more, than any man has yet been able to do. This evidence will then be more to his purpose, than merely to show that great men (for Washington and Madison were truly great men, and benefactors to mankind) are sometimes subject to error, or weak as others. "L" must certainly be aware, that the general government is one of limited powers, that it has no power, except what the States have granted to it. I refer him and the readers of the "Advocate," to Art. I. Sec. 8. of the Constitution, where all the powers of Congress are enumerated, and if "L," or any one else, can find any thing to authorise Congress to incorporate any company, for any purpose whatever, I must then confess I do not understand the meaning of words. Let them next turn to Art. 10. amendments of Constitution, and there it will be perceived, that the States carefully "reserved to themselves and to the people, *all power not expressly granted to Congress*, in the foregoing Constitution."

But in addition, it is a historical fact, that in the Convention which formed the Constitution, the proposition was made in every possible shape, to grant such powers to the general government, and was then and there rejected, and is therefore *one* of those powers, which were "*reserved* to the States." Even Madison himself, who was a member of that Convention, states this fact, in his Veto Message on the first bill to incorporate the bank; although the next session he signed a similar bill. This shows, I think, what I before observed, that even great men—like Sampson of old—become sometimes "*weak, even as other men.*" In relation to the unconstitutionality of the Bank, I will just add another striking proof, i. e. Congress have *never* in a *single* instance even gone so far as to propose incorporating any other company, not even for manufacture, or public improvements of *Roads, Canals*, &c. Is this not proof, mortifying proof, that if there had not been the seduction of wealth, a Bank could never have passed by a majority of Congress!

The foregoing I think, is sufficient, to convince any unprejudiced mind, that Congress have not power to erect a Bank; and would be a full answer to your correspondent "L." But as I have room yet, I will add, that at the period when Washington signed the first Bank Bill, the government was new, the powers not yet well defined, as "L" would find, were he to read the conversations between the officers of the first Cabinet, and the debates of the first Congress, that Washington kept that bill, the full ten days, (the constitutional term) and ordered the Secretary of State (Jefferson) to draw up his *Veto* against the bill, and that the Secretary of the Treasury (Hamilton, the aristocrat) finally gained the ascendancy, i. e. a majority in the Cabinet, and how finally the President signed it, and even afterwards regretted the signing, and that this was the only measure or act which his native State did *never* approve.

There was another reason urged then, by the friends of the Bank, viz: the States had at that period, not yet made use of their *reserved* powers, they had not yet established Banks. But "L" asks, "did not the old Bank wind up its concerns, to the satisfaction of the country?" I answer no, emphatically NO, if they had, why was their charter not continued? The country was at that time about declaring war, against the most formidable enemy in the world, and if the bank had been conducted "to the satisfaction of the country," surely, that was the most favorable period to continue it.

But it was well known to that patriotic Congress, who declared the war, that the bank had always, by all its means, favored the enemie's doctrines and measures, and therefore they let it die. But your correspondent seems to think that he derives proof, because in 1816 another Bank was established, and that this is evidence that it was beneficial &c. But I think that the history of those times, are not calculated to strengthen that proof. It is well known that the late war "Madison's wicked war," as it was called by Bank aristocrats, had just closed gloriously to the country, (which had been conducted successfully too, without a United States Bank) and consequently fear, and even in some measure caution was banished from the land, produce, &c. of every description, bore a high price, Speculators, Brokers, and all kinds of Stock Jobbers, who had taken advantage of the troublesome times of the war, and had at the expense of their fellow citizens, become rich, were anxious to continue their depredations on the incautious and ignorant multitude. Nothing could be done, which would suit their cupidity so well, as to persuade the government, which was at the time deeply indebted; and the people who were oppressed with taxes and duties, that a Bank with an immense capital would cure *all*; and thus they made, what were called liberal offers for a monopoly, to shave the community for 20 years, expecting however, to be enabled by establishing branches in every state, sufficiently to influence the elections, to secure that monopoly for 20 years more, and so in succession. They therefore offered a bonus of $1500,000, and one fifth of the capital of the bank, and its profits to the government, and thus secured a Congress (who—a part—had thus been seduced, by the expectations of making private fortunes for themselves,) who by a small majority passed this second bill; and no sooner had they secured a charter than they commenced extending their discounts, till the dividends were raised to 9 per cent per annum. Then these Stock Jobbers, sold out their stock to widows, orphans and other innocent persons, at from $150 to $160, for every $100, and then began to curtail their discounts again, till the dividends were reduced to 4 per cent when those who held it, got tired of Bank Stock, and sold them again; then these same persons, who had formerly sold them at $150, now purchased again at $100, and even at a less price; and then the Bank again extended their discounts, till they got the stock up again and sold. These are some of the great benefits which the Bank rendered to the country. I refer to man's character, as "L" insinuates, of the Bank I speak, not of persons; and it is well known fact, that Corporations have no souls, and consequently no feelings. And it is a well known fact, that men as Directors of Bank, will do things or acts, or suffer to be done, at which they would shudder in private capacity. The reason I think is, they not feel the same responsibility, as if in their private capacity.

Your correspondent "L" says, that Epes says that a majority ought to rule perfectly agree with him, and this is *one* of the reasons, why I support General Jackson's matter; because a majority and that not a one elected him, because he would not to re-charter an unconstitutional Bank; the people also by a majority, elected the sent House of Representatives, for the purpose; and thus I can see no reason for to complain, if these several branches of the government put down this monied aristocracy. As to the Senate, we know they are *not* the representatives of the people. We know also, that this same body was violently opposed to the late war, and that they then predicted the same disastrous consequences, as some of them do now, those who then lived to see their predictions fail, and yet live, will I hope also see the present predictions of ruin fail. One more subject and I close. "L" asks, "do we live in a land of liberty &c. I answer, I have not complained of the Presses, but of the Bank; for loaning to those Printers only, who will abuse the President, and also I complain of the Bank, for inundating the whole country with electioneering pamphlets, and using the people's money for that purpose; a fact which the Bank not only acknowledges, but even boasts of it. He then asks whether the State Banks do not the same, suppose they did, would it be right? But I answer emphatically, no. they never did, and I believe they never will; of one thing I feel confident, that if any of them, would attempt such a thing, the Legislature of the KEY STONE STATE, would promptly take their charters from them; for thank God, no Bank Director can have a seat there, nor can any Bank Director hold an office in the government. "L" further says, "he is a true republican," I am happy to hear it, for I really should not have been able to discover it from his essays, had he not told it; but I am not naturally suspicious and therefore give him credit for the assertion. It gives me some hope too, that he will see his error, and will yet wield an excellent pen in favor of our constitutional rights, and consequently against a monied aristocracy, which has been the bane of all republics that have yet existed in the world.

FRANKLIN.

ANTI-BANK MEETING.

On Saturday evening the 15th inst. a large number of the citizens of Marietta and neighborhood assembled at the public house of Rieb and Libhart, and organized a meeting by appointing John Mouk President, and Col. C. Keesy, William McClure, John Young and Lewis Leader Vice Presidents, and John Jay Libhart and Moses Montgomery, Secretaries.

On motion, the following seven gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; Jacob Graybill, Esq. Jacob Grosh, John Guy, John Fisher, Jacob Glatz, Robert McDowell, and John Barr.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the meeting.

Whereas; The Administration of President Jackson, which has hitherto been conducted on the Jeffersonian principles of Democracy, is at the present moment most bitterly assailed by the Bank of the United States and its coadjutors; and whereas, the people have elected our present agent, the chief magistrate of the nation after he had VETOED the bank bill; thereby, in our opinion instructing him to pursue the course he has done, in relation to the Bank of the United States. And whereas no power is given in the Constitution to Congress to incorporate any company whatever, for any purpose whatever; it being a well known historical fact, that the talented and wise convention which formed the constitution, expressly refused such powers to the general government: Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of our venerable President, throughout his administration; and most gratefully applaud his Roman firmness and integrity; in his conduct in relation to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the President has an undoubted right given him by the constitution, sanctioned by the uniform practice of every President since the formation of our government, to remove the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as every other officer (Judges excepted) who owe their offices to him, whenever in his opinion there are reasons to call for the measure, for the sufficiency of those *reasons* he is answerable to the people *alone*.

Resolved, That the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, to place the deposites of the public money according as he shall deem proper, to promote the public good, has never been doubted; and has by almost every preceding Secretary been exercised, under every administration from the first formation of the government; and the power is *clearly* incorporated in the earliest laws; and *clearly* confirmed by the act incorporating the present bank.

Resolved, That the reasons given by Roger B. Taney, for changing the public deposites, are sufficient and satisfactory, That he deserves and has the thanks of this meeting for his firm and fearless conduct, in relation to that subject.

Resolved, That the exclusion of the government Directors, from all *effective* concern in the Bank of the United States, was a flagrant violation of its charter and a gross insult offered to the whole American people.

Resolved, That had Mr. Duane determined to remove the public deposites contrary to the wishes of the President, and had the President thereupon removed him and appointed another, whom he knew would not remove them; the Bank with all its satellites, instead of slandering and so bitterly assailing the President, would now be engaged in lauding him to the skies, as a patriot of the first order. "It is a bad rule that will not work both ways."

Resolved, That we highly approve of the persevering integrity and firmness of the Government Directors, that although Nullifiers, have dared to call them *Spies*. We, and we believe all true Democrats, hail them as unimpeachable men and as true and firm patriots.

Resolved, That should the bank of the U. States ever succeed in influencing or controling the conduct of our government, from that day a monied aristocracy is the ruler of a degraded people and our boasted liberty is but an empty name.

Resolved, That should that monied aristocracy get the upper hand of the people now, it would then become a perpetual curse to the nation, ready at all times, convenient to itself, to renew and aggravate its most cruel and selfish tyrany and usurpations; we will therefore rather endure present evil in its certain downsent House of Representatives, for the small. Yea we will court them *all, rather* than w our necks for them to put on their golden ers and make us "splendid slaves." We say our fellow citizens of the first Congres district "Treasury notes, continental —any thing rather than let the United Bank get its foot upon our necks, in this "

Resolved, That we are of opinion, that as the Congress decides against the restora- a de deposites, (which will virtually be the against the rechartering of the Bank) own will be disposed, as subserving her and ts, to cease her rapid curtailments, ists) w the present pressure (if any exmistak cease. Should we however be and shovard to the conduct of the Bank pressed, contrary to our opinion as exfor the pne to use her immense power der her yet subjugating the people untress throughspreading calamity and disthe firm he land, they will find, that which so *patience under sufferings* the holy war inguished our Fathers in to flow in the endence, has not ceased it still animates their offspring, but that one end of the ooms of their sons from re-echo in *one voice* the other, and will from Florida to Georgia to Maine, language of their Mountains, in the *too great to be given* "*That no price is*

Resolved, That *erty.*"

little pecuniary bri cheerfully bear a troying an institu on the sake of desswill cause perpetua if rechartered, determined to endur n. That we are disadvantage, which ery pecuniary and thereby preserve now cause, eled and our institutio nt unshackto prevent us and our corruption, yet unborn, from being millions ION OF A MONIED ARISTOC DOMIN-

Resolved, That the co this time and the effect it Bank at duce in the community, is to proproof, if the truth of the gre cient ing i. e. "The Bank is an say- most deadly hostility, again the and against the form of our re les tions." "Penetrating as it does es every part of country, thus a mand and in a *Phalanx*, it may moment, overturn our republican g

Resolved, That we are fully con the present excitement is not gotten Bank, so much for the restoration of its, as to effect the recharteriug of the measure which the people have repeate liberately and decidedly condemned.

Resolved, That the pretence set up Bank and its advocates that it has here County, near Donegal Meeting House, effected, and that it will hereafter insure e mile and a half from Maytown; the currency and prevent failing on the part of g personal property, viz: state Banks, is refuted by the undeniable f that bank failures have been more frequent ring its existance, than in any period of history.

Resolved, That the Bank of the Unit States in likening the most exalted man in th world, viz. the Chief Magistrate, elected by free people; to a counterfeiter, to a felon, have most grossly insulted, and outraged the feelings of a free people, and have thereby forfeited all claim to republicanism and the countenance of freemen.

Resolved, That those state banks, who have lent their aid to the United States Bank, in its attempts to oppress and subjugate the people, have forfeited all claim to future favor of the government which gave them existence. Inasmuch, as it appears to us *extremely* dangerous to our liberties, if state corporations as a body, may enter the political arenas and meddle with the politics of either the nation or the state, at elections.

Resolved, That the present Chief Magistrate, by his incorruptible integrity, his Roman patriotism and firmness, in sustaining the rights of the people, has entitled himself, to the everlasting admiration, and heartfelt gratitude of this nation, and of mankind; that he deserves the name of a second Washington, the second savior and father of his country.

Resolved, That Messrs. BENTON, POLK, RIVES, WILKINS, WRIGHT, CAMBRELENG, and others, have our sincere and warm thanks for so nobly sustaining our venerable PRESIDENT in his patriotic movements; they are entitled and will receive the plaudits,—"Well done good and faithful servants," from a grateful PEOPLE.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the principles contained in Mr. Petrikens report on the memorial of the Banks of Philadelphia, praying for Legislative interference in favor of the restoration of the public deposites to the United States Bank, read in the state Senate, Feb. 4th, 1834.

Whereas some of our fellow townsmen have held a meeting on Monday last, and have then and there passed several resolutions in favor of the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States.

And whereas we are firmly persuaded that the removal of the deposites was and still is a measure of wisdom calculated to weaken the immense power of the Bank—preventing it from causing as much distress in the community as it otherwise could and would have done. And whereas the meeting alluded to pretend to be the whole people of Marietta and vicinity not stating in their proceedings, that they were *only* the friends of the Bank who had met, and believing that their proceedings and petitions are calculated to deceive and mislead, not only the people generally, but also our beloved President might be led to believe that his friends in this place were ungrateful for his services. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting be directed to transmit copies of the foregoing proceedings to the President of the U. States, to the Vice President, to be laid before the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before the body over which he presides.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Marietta Advocate" with a request that they be copied by other papers approving thereof, signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

JOHN MOUK, President.

WILLIAM MCCLURE,
COL. C. KEESY,
LEWIS LEADER,
JOHN YOUNG,
} Vice-Presidents.

John Jay Libhart,
Moses Montgomery,
} Secretaries.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, Mr. GEORGE YENTZER, of Canestoga, to Mrs. ANN MCFANN of Middletown, Dauphin county.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,50	4,25	5,00
RYE FLOUR	300	3,75	3,62
CORN	40	53	47
WHEAT	90	100	1,04
RYE	55	66	66
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4,00	4,75	5,00
WHISKEY	20	24	23
FLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	8		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from	$10,00 to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$35 to 45,00
Do do rough " " from	$18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

Universalism.

The Rev. Mr. Meyers will preach in Zions Church on Sunday next, morning and evening, at the ringing of the bell.

Marietta, Feb. 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. Hamilton, will preach in Zions Church, Marietta, on the 28th of February, at early candle light, on the Millenium, from Revelation, 20 chap. 6 verse.

Also, in Bainbridge, on the 4th of March, at candle light, from "Prove all things," 1st Thess. 5 chap. 21 verse.

Feb. 13, 1834.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, 11th day of March*, 1834, at the Farm of subscriber, in East Donegal township, Lan-

HEAD OF HORSES,

Draught Horses, Saddle and Harness Brood Mares, and Colts, 11 head of Fat Cattle, one

HAM BULL,

number of young horned Cattle,

ewell Sheep,

, on 30 head of Stock Hogs, and

wheeled road Wagon, com- arrow wheeled Plantation se Wagon, a one Horse of Horse Bells, Revolv- d wood ladders, Ploughs Harrow, Cutting Box, of law,) with a number of

The too numerous to in-

as the pr no further d positively be sold

Sale to or the ted his Farm, has made know ce.

ock, A. M. terms

Maytown, 4, E FERREE.

Pitt ood

For SALE at 50 cents per ha LL, price

January 11,

Eagle Hotel

For Rent.

The subscribers wishing to leave the Public House which they now occupy, in the borough of Marietta, known as the Eagle Hotel, (formerly kept by Coleman H. Taylor) the establishment is therefore offered for RENT, on moderate terms, for one or more years, it is in excellent order, they having completely repaired it, and now is favored by a large share of public patronage. The stand being in the Centre Square, and in the business part of the town, which gives it many advantages over others. The subscriber will also dispose of their Bedding and other public furniture.

RIEB & LIBHART.

Marietta February 20, 1834.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscribers at PUBLIC SALE, on

aturday the 22d of February,

at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, the following property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, under a state of high improvement, upon which there is erected a commodious two story

Brick Dwelling House,

Also a convenient

STORE HOUSE,

with good Stabling, this property is situated in one of the most business parts of the borough.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large and convenient

WARE HOUSE,

situated in that part of the borough, commonly called New Haven, which Ware House extends from the River to the Canal, and to which are attached four

Lots of Ground,

fronting on the Canal and River, the above Ware House is the most commodious and extensive of the kind in the borough, and is well worthy the attention of *business men.*

The terms and conditions upon which the above property will be disposed of, will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta January 7, 1834.

ASSIGNEES SALE.

Will be sold by public outcry, at the house of JOHN FISHER, (Pump maker) of the borough of Marietta, on Friday, the 21st day of February, the following personal property, viz: The celebrated *Running Horses,*

Spanker, John Stanley, and Bolton Eclipse.

Also, at the same time, *a HORSE well calculated for either Saddle or Harness*, one Saddle, Bridle and Harness, one Cow, 1 Secretary, 1 Time piece, one elegant Sleigh, one ten plate Stove, 1 Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Chest, a quantity of Carpeting, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, a small lot of LUMBER and WOOD, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.

Marietta, February 6, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by Public Sale, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, the following Real property of JOHN FISHER, (Pump maker) of the borough of Marietta,

A Lot of Ground,

No. 128 situated on the corner of Chesnut & Front streets, on which is erected a *TWO STORY*

FRAME HOUSE,

with a Cistern at the back door; a building erected for the pumpmaking business, having every convenience; also, good Stabling; being in that part of the borough, called New Haven.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated in that part of the Borough called New Haven, fronting on the River and extending from the River to the canal, and situated between the Bridge crossing the Canal and the property of Hertzler and Wilson.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property at Private Sale, before the 20th of March, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on either of the Assignees.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known, by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.

Marietta, February 6th, 1834.

Notice

Is hereby given that MARKS SNYDER of the Borough of Marietta, on the 20th of January, A. D. 1834, executed a voluntary deed of assignment to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Marks Snyder, are requested to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present the same to the subscribers duly authenticated.

JACOB GLATZ,
JOHN BARR.

January 30, 1834 Assignees of Marks Snyder

DR. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium
Flour Sulpher
Lima Bark, best
do. common
Turkey Rhubarb, true
Sugar of Lead common
do. best,
Bol. Armenia
Sal. Epsom
Pulv. Columba root,
do. root,
Soap balls best
Mortification powder
Fox glove,
Teradesiana,
Jalap pulv.
Radix Jalap
Magnesia com.
Magnesia calcined
Crome green
do. yellow,
Manna flake
White Vitrol
Red Saunders,
yellow do.
Arrow Root pulv.
red Wafers, mixed do.
Grain of Paradise,
Gum Elastic,
Salt Rochell,
Super Carb Soda,
Sal Eratis,
Calomel ppt.
Dovers powders
Sulphate Quinine,
Tarter Emetc,
Drop Lake,
Saffron best, do. com,
Flors Benzoin,
Cayenne Pepper
do. black
Alspice
Cinnamon, Cloves
Orange peel, Sago
Pulv. Ipecacuana
Gum Arabic
Patent Green
Galangal root
Oris root
Valerian do.
Columbo do.
Radix Gentian do.
Race Ginger do.
Elecampaign do.
Liquorice do.
Radiz Angelica Root,
Mezeron do.
Zedozing do
Blue Smaltz
Frosting
Com. Emery, Fine do.
Rhubarb Pulvis
Cantharides viscatories
Prepared Chalk,
Lump white
French Chalk
Red Chalk
Writing Sand
Sand paper fine
do. coarse
Cream Tarter
Gum Amber
do Aloes
do Copal
do Shellac
do Tragacanth
do Arabic
do Catechu
do Guiacum
do Benzoin
do Assafœtida
do Kino
do Gamboge
do Myrrh
Gum Olibian,
do Elmi
do Hastic
do Camphor
Tongua Beans
Spanish Indigo
Bengal do.
Fig blue
Flowers of Emery
White wax
Yellow do.
Cochinella
Red Precipitate
Nut Megs, May Shell
Prussian blue
Hira Picra
White Precipitate
Bacchus Laurel
Cardamon seeds
Sealing Wax black
Red do.
Pulv. Gal Aleppo
Galls Aleppo
Caustic Potass
Caustic Lunar, Mace
Carbonate Potass
Ground Spices.
Superior Wine Bitters

Pill Hyddragrure
do Calomel, do Jalap
do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do Dyotts, do Scotts
do Hoopers genuine
do German, do Quinine
do Blue Mass
Stone Ochre
Yellow Ochre
Vermillion
Corrosive Sublimate
Arsenic, Cobalt
White Oxyd Bismuth
Black do, Sal Tarter
Sal. C. C. Volatile
Caster Fibre
Ergot
Lasses Calamanris
Storox, Steel Filings
Paints in boxes
Cowhage
Pulv. Colocynth
Oil Cubebs, do Croton
do black Pepper
do Mustard
do Wormseed
do Peppermint
do Spearmint
do Cinnamon,
do Lemon
do Camomile
do Burgamot
do Pennyroyal
do Sassafras
Origanum, do Juniper
do Lavender
do Monardo
do Clove, do Succini
do Vitriol, do Tansey
do Hemlock, do Picis
do Almond
do Wintergreen
do Savan, do Camphor
Oil Nine, do Spike
do Stone, do St. John
Balsam Demaltha
Balsam Copavia
do Canada, do Peru
do Tolu, do Sulpher
Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Isinglass, bitter Apple
Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Blacking of all sorts
Swaims Panacea
Albrights Columbian
Syrup, Indian Specific
Tooth Powder
Bateman's Drops
Court Plaster black
do Flesh color
Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Cologne water,
Milk Roses, Jnjube
Paste or Pectoral Gum
Fire King's tooth ache
drops, Pomatum,
Harlem Oil
Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Godfreys Cordial
British Oil, Opodeldoc
Breast Pipes
Sucking Bottles
Nipple Shells
Trusses of all sizes
Male and Eemale Syr
inges, Spirits Wine
Spirits Turnpentine
Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil
Sperm Oil
Pumice Stone
Amber Beeds
Adhesive Plaster
Patent Stove blacking
Hair Powder
Lamp Wicks
Colts Foot
Segars Spanish
do Half, do common
Powder and Shot
Paint Brushes
Tamerinds
White Lead
Logwood, Calmr do
Fustic chipt,
Harts Horn
Black Oil Varnish
Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Vials by the Gross
Jodine Extracts,
English Quils
common do
Judkins Ointment
German Tapers
Soda Powders
Quicksilver
Liquorice Ball
do Refined
Casteel Soap, Ladies do
Horse Powder
Lamp Black
Camel Hair Pencils

Just Received, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also a supply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two stories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

AGENT AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVEN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,

Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Depositors, or to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

Notice.

JOHN FISHER of the Borough of [illegible] (Pumpmaker) having this day assigned, transferred to the Subscribers, all his real, personal and mixed for the benefit of the Creditors, the terms of which accord[illegible] Judgment Creditors are to be paid in due of ding to priority, after which [illegible] to and the proceeds to be paid and [illegible] all amongst all his other creditors release to him in 60 days from this date [illegible]. Notice him of all claims upon him, that the is therefore given to him by calling on deed of assignment, may be signed assig John Hertzler, one of the release pre nees, where also they shall see pro red for their execution, and assignm to accept the terms of [illegible]CK HAINE FERTZLER [illegible] 34.

Marietta, January [illegible]

For Sale

at PRIVATE [illegible],

The subscrib[illegible] and that two story **Log Hou**[illegible] street in [illegible]d, the situate on Cobb Musser[illegible] public joining land[illegible] River and [illegible] well calculation for The prid be a desir[illegible] business [illegible] please to a Pilot[illegible]ng to purch[illegible] residing in Person to the p[illegible] ERREE. make May[illegible] *GEO*[illegible], 1834.

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of BOARDERRS, TRAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained.

REIB & LIBHART.

April 11, 1833.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBH[illegible]

Feb. 7, 1833.

LIST OF LETTER[illegible] last

Remaining in the Post Office at Ma[illegible] quarter ending December 31, 183[illegible] Long-

Dorothy Smith, John Brant, Cher[illegible], Jaenecker, jr. John Denison, Henrig, Ancob Like, John Breneman, Harrederick drew Armstrong, George H[illegible]Brown 4, Sherbone, John Wagoner, [illegible]Kain. John Buller, Samuel Long, [illegible], P. M.

GEORGE [illegible]

Maytown January 4, 18[illegible]

New and Splendid [illegible] GOODS

FALL & WIN[illegible] *Worster & Law*

Just Received at the S[illegible] of

Consisti[illegible]**neres,**

Cloths, [illegible]SHMERE & TI

fashionable SATINE[illegible]t variety of Goods BAT SHAWLS, a approaching season, suitable for the pre[illegible]ly low or CASH or which are offered, by the subscribers, COUNTRY PR[illegible]*RSTER & LAW.*

[illegible], 1833.

Marietta Oc[illegible]

LETTERS

LIS[illegible] Post Office at Marietta Remaining [illegible], Pa. J[illegible]ary 1st, 1834.

B

Lancast[illegible]2, Brok[illegible] John, Barnard B. Brite[illegible] John.

C

Uriah, [illegible]s, Coh[illegible] Daniel, Cormany Ca[illegible]nick Is[illegible], 2.

Marti[illegible]obert, D[illegible]kle Christian, Davise

G

Ge[illegible] G[illegible]ber John.

H

and Jac[illegible]2, Hartman Peter, Holmes Holing[illegible] Margaret.

K

Kam[illegible] George, Kelley John.

L

Lewis Al[illegible] Landis Samuel, Lesher George, Wm.

M

Mille[illegible]aria, M'Collum Dennis, Miller John, M[illegible]elman John.

N.

Neisely Peter.

R

R[illegible] George, 3, Reynold Richard, Rose Elis[illegible] Reading William.

S

[illegible]enfele Conrad, Seaman Hester, Snyder A[illegible]m.

T

[illegible]box William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary [illegible] Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Goceries, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

Public Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Doner, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them to

DANIEL GROSH,
Administrator.

January 11, 1834.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
REIB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 4 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH or approved short credits.

Marietta, J[illegible] 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a has in[illegible]rtment of long timber, Joist, Scantlings and large Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet lin[illegible]h, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling in[illegible] to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, fr[illegible] which he offers for sale at the current pr[illegible]—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of

WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H. GOODMAN,

October 12, 1833.

Straw Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

INSURANCE AGAINST

FIRE!

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Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

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his property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

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J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—[illegible]

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THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

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N. B. Jobbing of all kinds attended to in the most expeditious manner.

CHARLES RINEHART.

Residence in front street, Marietta, 2 squares below McKinney's tavern.

Marietta, November 16th, 1833.

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T. K. GREENBANK, & Co.

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

January 11, 1834.

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in the City of Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor to conduct this paper upon the broad principles of republicanism, in the Jeffersonian sense of the term. Actuated as he trusts, by an ardent desire to contribute his humble support to these principles, he ventured, in his first prospectus, to express a preference for the Hon. John M'Lean of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. In honestly and openly repeating this avowal, he disclaims all design of improper interference with the public sentiment; and while it is his determination to yield a firm support, to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential candidate, he does not intend to make the existence of his paper to depend solely, or even chiefly, upon its devotion to the interests of any individual. The MODERATOR is to be a republican Journal; and it is to that confidence which fidelity to republican principles can alone secure, that the Editor mainly looks for support. It is because, under the present circumstances of our country, he believes John McLean to be the man best calculated to give efficient action to republican principles, and not on account of any personal considerations, that he advocates his political elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published weekly, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or three dollars payable at the end of the year. The sheet is large, the typographical execution neat, and it will be the aim of the Editor, by industry, care, and elaborate condensation of matter, to present weekly a brief and impartial notice of every thing of prominent interest in the political world. A Washington paper of this description has long been a desideratum. There are many individuals in our large towns and cities, and scattered throughout our conntry, who dislike the tax of a daily or tri-weekly paper, but who, it is believed, will readily contribute their support to a well conducted weekly. It is to meet this want, in part at least, that the weekly form has been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Collier, Washington City; and business letters to the publisher, JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—1. Price to individual subscribers, $2.50 cents per annum, in advance; or $3.00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

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☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Terms, Five Dollars per annum.

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